

## ITS MEMBERS HAIL FROM EVERY CLIME

International Y. M. C. A. Assembles in This City.

UPBUILDING OF MANKIND

Opening Meeting Today in Continental Memorial Hall.

PRETTY DECORATION SCHEME

Principal Address by Rev. Dr.

Floyd W. Tompkins of Philadelphia—Services at Noon.

**History in a Nutshell of the Y. M. C. A.**  
Founded about sixty years ago. Present membership more than 415,000. Its field—the world. Value of its buildings and funds, \$42,000,000. Men in gymnasium classes, 161,000. Educational class fees paid last year by students, \$236,103. Weekly attendance at men's meetings, 128,000. Enrollment in Bible classes, \$1,157. "The Y. M. C. A. is one of the great, potent forces which must be continually built up if we wish to overcome the forces of evil." Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. "It is a promoter of industry, sobriety, trustworthiness."—Former President Grover Cleveland.

All Washington feels the throbbing impulse today of the presence within its precincts of that great force for the betterment of mankind—the Young Men's Christian Association. The hosts of the organization are here from everywhere, and on the broad thoroughfares of the capital can be seen the delegates to the thirty-sixth international convention of the widespread organization, wearing the lapel button bearing the legend, "Spirit, Mind, Body." They are mostly men of thought and action, and they came from every section of the globe, for it is now a saying, true and true, that the sun never sets upon the banner of the Y. M. C. A. Its workers can be found in force in the flower kingdoms of Japan, under the sunny skies of Africa and India, away up in the ice-bound land of the midnight sun; in the Philippines and Porto Rico; in the wilds of Australia; on the mighty and superb battlements of the two greatest islands in the world, those of England and the United States; in far-away China, and in many other parts of the world. It has become a cosmopolitan Christian force, and its power for good is felt wherever human feet have left footprints. In the war with Spain its tens of thousands of men, both the bodily and spiritual wants of the American fighting men in blue and khaki. In the sanguinary war between Russia and Japan its banner was ever at the front as a beacon of hope to the little soldiers of the mikado and those of the great white czar.

**Men in Its Ranks.**  
In the ranks of this great organization are men of wealth allied with the hardy son of toil; bankers and artisans; merchants and lawyers; laborers and men who speak many tongues. If gifts of money express public confidence, the Y. M. C. A. enjoys it. More than \$11,000,000 was given during 1906 for association buildings and work. But, greater still, it is the devotion of men and boys in civic, moral and social movements.

The scheme of decoration in the auditorium was both elaborate and patriotic. Hanging gracefully over the stage were the flags of all nations, while the galleries were covered with the colors of the American republic. The yellow dragon flag of China and the rising sun banner of Japan reposed peacefully on the wall between the red, white and blue of Old Glory. There was also the yellow and red flag of Spain, and the colors of Germany, England, France and Austria, and the red cross of humanity, all beneath the white banner of Christianity as represented by the Y. M. C. A. and its mighty motto, "Unum in Christo."

The auditorium was so arranged that the locations of the different state and foreign delegates could be seen at a glance. The names of the delegates were placed at the end of each tier of seats. In the first row of chairs appeared the legend, "Hail, Mexico!" immediately behind it, "New Jersey." "Mexico" appeared at the beginning of the second tier, and in the same row was "Japan." Scattered about were the banners of Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia, "The Canal Zone" and others.

**Mr. Tompkins Introduced.**  
Mr. Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the board of District Commissioners, who was president of the triennial convention of the Y. M. C. A. at Buffalo in 1904, stepped to the front of the stage at a few minutes past 1 o'clock and called the large assembly to order. He then presented the speaker, Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, rector of the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.

He spoke of the power of concentrated prayer, and the power of prayer that makes the whole world of life better. He said prayer is communion with God, and a person may pray in silence, and sometimes the most effective prayer is a sigh or the falling of a tear. The trust

and deepest friendship with God is oftentimes developed in silence.

"The trouble with most of our prayers," said Dr. Tompkins, "is that we talk too much. We should keep still and allow God to do some of the talking."

He spoke of the spiritual self of a man and told the story of Elijah and the quiet small voice. The acme of man's devotion can be expressed in the words, "Oh, God, I love Thee." Then it is that the little souls of men are made great in Him.

**Four Subdivisions.**  
Dr. Tompkins divided his subject into four parts—"personal communication with God when we are alone," "intercessory prayer for others," "prayer for the world" and "prayer for our work."

He said it was impossible for man to know himself unless he places himself by the side of the son of God in the flesh. He defined sin as that which is contradictory to God's mercy, and defined a type of selfishness which is disguised under the name of philanthropy.

"God has perfect purity. He forgets when we pray. We should have a longing to do something for God who has done everything for us."

At this point the audience joined in singing "Just As I Am, Without One Plea."

He declared that if every Christian would pray for one person in the silence of the sanctuary of God's prayer, the world would soon be Christianized. Prayer must be definite and insistent. Intercessory prayer must be full of faith. "We must have hope, and hope means seeing things as they are going to be, and living as we will live." Here the audience sang "Rock of Ages."

Dr. Tompkins made an eloquent plea for prayer for the world. He said as Christ left heaven to die for the world, the world must be for Christ. He gave a word painting of the vision of "this old world" when everybody loves God.

**Prayer for Personal Work.**  
The speaker urged his hearers to replace false love with true love and said, "Don't get narrow; see the whole." There must be prayer for personal work. The man who has no definite work in this world cannot expect anything definite from God. He does not like the indefinite. "It is a glorious thought that we are workers together with God. If you pray for inspiration and for God's blessings on your work, you will fairly leap to do that work."

"No man ever worked himself to death," Dr. Tompkins said. "It is worrying one's self to death that is meant. Watch and pray is a splendid motto. Let your prayer be like breathing—every breath a prayer. Do your work joyously. Pray for the individual. The more you pray and the harder you work the more sure will be the results."

The service was concluded by the singing of "He Careth for Me," by Mr. John J. Virgo of Australia, and an air by the association quartet.

**Welcoming Address This Afternoon.**  
The forces of the Y. M. C. A. held another large meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Convention Hall before a great audience. The introductory remarks were by District Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland, who was followed by Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst. There was also a splendid program of vocal music.

Commissioner Macfarland said: "It is a great joy, my brothers, to welcome you to our national capital. You are here from all parts of the world, from Europe, you of Asia, you of Australia, you of all the lands of the world. Everything that is best in the National Capital, represented as it does, everything that is best in our country, welcome you. We realize that you come here for the highest possible purpose. You are not here for selfish enjoyment or advancement, but for the uplifting of the spiritual life of the men of all the world. You are here to do a man's interest to one country, or even to one continent, or to the men of one race. Your vision takes in the need of all men everywhere, and you have the only supply for that need."

"Your message is one of hope and courage." "Since this convention last met in Washington, in 1871, when it was welcomed by President Grant, as it will be welcomed by President Roosevelt, the association has greatly multiplied and increased in physical wealth and facilities. But we thank God today that they have not lost the above and else we hope that this convention will make that life more spiritual, not only for the members of the association personally, but for the men of all the world. Because you come with this desire and expectation, we know that you bring great blessing to Washington, and that the whole community will have cause for thanksgiving in your presence."

**Mr. Duffin's Address.**  
At the conclusion of his address Mr. Macfarland presented to the meeting Mr. Thomas Duffin, who, he said, was the sole survivor of the three men who founded the Washington association. He also introduced to the audience the survivors of the Washington convention of the Y. M. C. A. These were Mr. Charles B. Bailey, Warren Choate, F. W. Pratt, C. W. Merwin and F. W. Vaughn. The secretary of the convention was presented by the convention by the delegates from the Isthmus of Panama on behalf of the Isthmus Y. M. C. A. It was explained that the secretary of the convention was a railroad tie that was laid about fifty years ago, the date of the founding of the association in North America.

Dr. Parkhurst then began his address.

**WILL BE FULLY SUBSCRIBED.**

**Indications Regarding the Bond Issue.**

It was announced at the Treasury Department today that allotments of the new certificates of indebtedness will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury personally, but that the notices as to the nearest subscribers to those to whom the allotment is made. Applications for certificates and bids for bonds are arriving at the Treasury from all parts of the country. The bids for the bonds will not be opened until November 30 their number, as well as official advices from persons sending the bids, clearly indicate that the issue will be fully subscribed.

**\$60,000 Fire at Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 22.—A five-story building in East 2d street, occupied by Downard & Koking, leaf tobacco dealers, was gutted by fire early today, entailing a loss on stock and building estimated at \$60,000. Several other establishments adjoining suffered damage estimated at \$10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

**Lumber Town Burned Up.**

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., November 22.—Owens, a lumbering village of 400 inhabitants, located about fifty miles south of here, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last night which started in the Kelly Hotel from an unknown cause. The town had no fire fighting facilities and the blaze spread rapidly. The loss will exceed \$100,000.

**Bryan's New York Visit.**

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR.  
NEW YORK, November 22.—William J. Bryan is not coming to this city this week. He will remain near Washington, until the banquet in his honor there next Thursday night. His chief press agent here received a telegram from Washington today to that effect. Mr. Bryan may come to the city next week.



## PARAMOUNT QUESTION

Federation of Labor Declares Itself at Jamestown.

UNIVERSAL 8-HOUR DAY

Call for Campaign of Education and Organization.

A SYSTEM OF CRAFT LABELS

Resolution Passed Calling for Committee to Meet Here to Devise a Union Label Digest.

NORFOLK, Va., November 22.—The American Federation of Labor today, declaring a universal eight-hour day paramount to all questions, even to an increase in wages—"except in such trades and callings where the earnings are so meager as to make it difficult to maintain a fair standard of living"—called for a campaign of education and organization among all affiliated organizations that will aid in bringing about the desired end.

The federation, determining that it would be impossible to secure a universal eight-hour day by any sudden or radical concerted step, issued a call for the accumulation by all tradesmen of a sufficient fund to make them fully prepared for the fight "when opportunity will favor the most immediate success with the least degree of suffering and privation."

Declaring the time not ripe for a universal union label, the convention declared "the present system of craft labels as best calculated to serve the purposes for which the union label is designed." The federation called upon all persons affiliated in the trades union movement to demand the union label on all products purchased, and especially called upon all men to demand the "blue label" upon their tobacco.

**A Union Label Digest.**

A resolution was passed calling for a committee of five to meet in Washington as soon as possible to work out a "union label digest."

After a long and exciting debate the convention referred to the executive council a proposition to compel all international unions having local affiliates to join the United Hebrew Trades Council of New York to call upon locals to withdraw therefrom. The discussion brought out many trades union internal troubles in New York. Denying that any religious question was involved, several speakers alleged that the United Hebrew Trades Council, while professing to be an aid to the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had no more right to a separate organization than did the Irish or Germans, and is promoting the boycott of recognized unions in New York with again local work against the interests of trades unions in that city when on strike.

**To Join in Demonstration.**

The convention accepted an invitation to join the trades unionists of Washington, D. C., next Tuesday in a great demonstration "for the preservation of trade unionism in the District of Columbia."

The election of officers was made the special order for tomorrow morning. The fight for the next convention is now between Denver, Detroit and Toronto, with Denver in the lead.

**Pension for Ida Lewis.**

NEWPORT, November 22.—Mrs. Ida Lewis Wilson, or Ida Lewis, as she is more popularly known, keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse, at the southern end of Newport harbor, has again been honored for bravery in saving lives during her long service as a keeper of that light. Notice has been received from Andrew Carnegie that he has placed her name on his private pension list, insuring her an income of \$30 a month during her life.

## INTERURBAN CRASH

ELECTRIC CARS MEET ON LAKE SHORE LINE.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, November 22.—In a head-on collision early today between an interurban Lake Shore electric railway motor and a city car a dozen men were injured, five so seriously that they were taken to the hospital, and two may die. The police arrested Motorman Baldwin and Conductor Landis of the interurban car and attempted to arrest William Jakes, conductor of the city car, but Jakes, although injured, escaped.

The most seriously injured are Fred Horn, motorman of the city car, a section man, name not learned, both of whom may die, and J. B. Haas and John Holzhauser, shop men. Others badly injured are William Jakes, John McLaughlin and George Coleman.

A heavy fog hung over the city when the collision occurred.

## REICHSTAG GATHERS

HEAVY INCREASE IN ARMY AND NAVY BUDGET.

BERLIN, November 22.—The reichstag assembled today after the summer recess, with a large attendance of members. The day was devoted to hearing and referring petitions.

The coming parliamentary work is expected to be unusually interesting, especially as it will test Chancellor Von Buelow's ability to hold together the incoherent elements composing the government, so-called "bloc," or conservative-liberal group, for the support of its measures. This coalition, which was designed primarily to exclude the clericals from political power, depends for success upon the harmonious action of the two conservative parties, the national-liberals and the three radical groups.

The most the government can expect is that the group will act together in support of distinctly national measures, like military and naval matters. The budget itself, however, will expose the group to a serious strain, particularly in its military features, owing to the heavy increases for the army and navy. The total increase in the expenditures is \$38,250,000. The clericals and socialists will endeavor to split the conservative-liberal group by offering at every possible opportunity amendments designed to create a breach.

## OCEAN LINER MOVEMENTS.

CAPE RACE, N. F., November 22.—The steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow for New York, was in communication by wireless telegraph with the Marconi station here when 204 miles east of this point at 4 p.m., November 21. Will probably dock about 8:30 a.m. Monday.

LIVERPOOL, November 22.—Arrived: Steamer Lusitania, from New York.

HAVRE, November 22.—Arrived: Steamer La Touraine, from New York.

PLYMOUTH, November 22.—Arrived: Steamer Amerika, from New York for Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, November 22.—Arrived: Steamer Celtic, from New York for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, November 22.—The steamer Baltic from Liverpool was reported by wireless telegraph 8 xty miles east of Sandy Hook lightship at 10:45 a.m. Will probably dock about 5 p.m.

SABLE ISLAND, N. S., November 22.—The steamer Republic, from Naples for New York, was in communication by wireless telegraph with the Marconi station here when 250 miles southeast of this point at 9:30 a.m. Will probably dock about 4:30 p.m. Sunday.

**Crocker's Trainer Out.**

SPECIAL CABLEGRAM TO THE STAR.  
LONDON, November 22.—The authority given Dr. F. F. McCabe by Richard Crocker, to act on his behalf in racing matters, has been cancelled. Dr. McCabe has been manager of Mr. Crocker's racing stable and has had particular charge of Orby. Last August he applied to and received from the jockey club a license to train Mr. Crocker's horses at Newmarket.

## WILL BE TRIED HERE

Mrs. McCracken and Her Children in Custody.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD CHARGE

Young Man Member of Family Regarded Arrest as Great Calamity.

DECLARE THEIR INNOCENCE

Parties Taken to Police Court This Afternoon and Thence Committed to Jail.

The four members of the McCracken family—mother, two daughters and son—who are charged with attempted fraud upon Washington merchants reached here today from Baltimore, having been brought to Washington by Marshal Langhammer and Patrick Seery and J. W. Gilroy, his deputies. The trip over on the train was made without any special incident. Viewing the magnificence of the big new depot, they expressed great admiration.

"We don't have such big railroad depots in Scotland," one of the sisters said to the other.

"And," added the other, "they don't do such things as arresting respectable people for nothing."

"Can they do this?" inquired Miss Ruth McCracken of a Star reporter, after they had reached the courthouses. "Is this the law in this country?"

Marshal Langhammer had gone to the Baltimore jail early this morning and made preparations for the trip to this city with the prisoners. Breakfast had been served them in the Baltimore jail, upon arriving here they said they were hungry. "It is right to drag people about the country without feeding them?" Mrs. McCracken asked.

"Did you have breakfast before you left Baltimore?" she was questioned.

"Yes," she answered, "but that was at 6 o'clock in the morning."

**Deputy Takes Charge.**

At the office of Marshal Palmer a deputy took charge of the four prisoners. There was no delay caused by registering their names or asking useless questions, and a deputy, turning toward the quartet, said: "Right this way, please."

Mrs. McCracken led the way from the door across the corridor, and she would have walked into the court where the Bradley trial was in progress had not the deputy called to her to turn to the right.

"And where are we going?" questioned Mrs. McCracken, who showed a desire to learn what every move meant.

Down to the basement they went, the women to the apartment that is used by Mrs. Bradley when she is not in the courtroom, and William John McCracken going to the room on the opposite side of the corridor, where a dozen or more prisoners were confined.

"What?" said the daughter who is called Annie Jane McCracken, "has he to go in there with such people?"

She added that her brother had done nothing, and she thought it was an outrage that he should be accorded such treatment.

"This is a terrible calamity that has befallen all four of us," said William John McCracken, "and all of us at once," he added, "and I have done nothing."

"No," said Miss Ruth McCracken, "and we've done nothing. Mother got things on credit, and we are arrested when we did not even have a hand in giving the orders. Is that the law in this country?"

**Anxious to Discuss Law.**

Mrs. McCracken was more anxious to discuss the law than she was to tell of her family connections and what she had done during the time she was in this city with her children. She was also anxious to know when she would be given a hearing. When Detective Hartigan called upon her she displayed some anxiety about the household effects she had left in the house in Baltimore and asked that the British ambassador be notified of the arrest of herself and her children. She said she wanted one of the best lawyers in the city, and that she would follow the

advice she received from the British representative in this country.

While the prisoners were being detained at the courthouses they discussed their case freely with a Star reporter and told something of their life before they came to this country, declaring they had been here about four months ago for the first time.

**Mrs. McCracken's Statement.**

Mrs. McCracken told a Star reporter that she was a native of Berwick-on-Tweed, but that she left there when she was rather young and went to a country place about fifty miles from Edinburgh. There, she said, she lived for a number of years, being the wife of John McCracken, a farmer. Five years ago, she said, and years appeared in her eyes, McCracken died, and about four months ago she came to this country. She declared she had come here from New York, staying in Baltimore a short while. The daughters frequently interrupted the conversation to offer a correction or make an explanation of something they were asked to question the authority of the police in causing their arrest.

Mrs. McCracken and her daughters responded to the questions asked them by the reporter. They entered vigorous denials to the suggestions that they had been known under the names of Alcorn and Fitzgerald, the names which were found upon papers taken from the Connecticut avenue house by Detectives Parham and Evans, and others which were found in the Baltimore houses and turned over to the local detectives. They were told of the finding of the papers upon which the names were found, and Miss Ruth admitted that her brother had assumed the name of Fitzgerald when he wanted to go in business in Baltimore.

"The papers belonged to friends of ours," volunteered the mother, "and you are right," said the daughter; "they didn't belong to us."

**Deny the Name of Alcorn.**

"What about the name Alcorn?" one of the daughters was asked. "The police think that that is your real name." "Not so," said Miss Ruth McCracken. "That name was probably on the papers belonging to our friends."

"I guess they saw the name on the common book," said Miss Annie Jane in a stage whisper.

They were told that the name was upon a church book and it showed that "Ruth and Annie Alcorn" had been received into the Presbyterian Church.

"What Presbyterian Church do you mean?" asked one of the daughters. They repeated that they had never been known under the name of Alcorn or Fitzgerald, and denied that they had ever been west of this city.

Mrs. McCracken said she had done nothing in this city more than to get credit. She intended to pay for what she bought, she stated, and she also expected she would be charged interest upon the amounts of some of the bills.

"That is true," broke in Miss Ruth. "Mother got credit, and she is willing to return the goods or pay for them at the proper time."

"And," added the mother, "I'm satisfied that there is not a single merchant with whom we did not pay for what we got into court and make charges against me."

She stated that one of them who was in Baltimore the other day told her he had not the slightest desire to prosecute her, and she asked that he be summoned to court to see her.

**Committed to Jail.**  
The four members of the family were ordered to be committed to jail this afternoon from the Police Court, and about the middle of the afternoon they were conveyed to that institution.

The requisition papers which were brought here were made returnable to the Police Court of the District. Shortly after 11 o'clock Deputy Marshals Henry Johnson and A. W. Gash removed the defendants from the District Supreme Court building to the Police Court, where a luncheon of fish and oysters was ordered for them. They ate that in a small room connecting with the office of the United States marshal.

Prosecuting Attorney Ralph Given made the motion to the court for the commitment of the defendants to jail. Three warrants charging grand larceny, involving all four members of the family, were filed with the court, and the commitments were asked on those warrants.

By order of Judge Kimball they were committed.

**Basis of Claim of Immunity.**  
The McCrackens will claim immunity from prosecution in the local courts on the basis of being English subjects, according to information learned this morning.

Shortly after being brought here, young McCracken called up the British embassy on the telephone and stated his case. He maintains, it is understood, that he is a British subject, and that they have been staying in this country only a short time. He also claims that they have the protection given foreigners travelling in this country. It is understood the British embassy has instructed him to put in writing his claims to British citizenship, his claim of immunity from the charges against him.

Attorney H. F. Woodward called at the Police Court this afternoon and had a conference with Judge Kimball. He states he will represent the family in court.

In ordering the quartet to be committed to jail, Judge Kimball fixed the time for their release at 3 o'clock each. Attorney Woodward this afternoon stated that an effort would be made to raise the \$12,000 bond.

**WILL OF JUDGE MCCOMAS.**

**It Is to Be Filed for Probate in Hagerstown.**

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE STAR.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., November 22.—The will of the late Judge Louis E. McComas will, it is understood, be filed for probate in the orphans' court here tomorrow, and that at the same time a copy of the will will be filed in Washington, where Judge McComas died.

It is said the property of Judge McComas is left to his widow and daughter, Mrs. C. Goodloe Edgar, in equal shares. Mr. Edgar is named as executor. While not regarded as a wealthy man, Judge McComas is said to have left an estate worth at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

**INSTANTLY KILLED.**

**Dominick Loartello Crushed by Railway Train.**

A fatal accident occurred this morning near the intersection of Maryland avenue and 12th street southwest, the victim being an Italian laborer named Dominick Loartello, twenty-seven years of age, who lived at No. 39 F street northwest. The laborer was employed upon railroad work and he failed to get out of the way of a moving train. It is said that he was in a stooping position when a passing train struck him and crushed his skull.

The ambulance was summoned from the Emergency Hospital and the surgeon in charge took the injured man to that institution, but his death occurred before he could be placed upon the operating table. Acting Coroner Glazebrook directed the removal of the body to the morgue and will make an investigation of the affair this afternoon. It is likely that a certificate of accidental death will be given without the holding of an inquest.

**All Grades of Copper Advance.**

NEW YORK, November 22.—All grades of copper advanced an eighth of a cent a pound on the metal exchange today. The new prices were: Lake, 13a13a; electrolytic, 12a12a; casting, 12a12a.

## INSANITY IN FAMILY

Effort of the Defense in the Bradley Trial.

WITNESSES' STATEMENTS

Friends of Arthur Brown Testify for the Accused.

CHANGE IN HER EMOTIONS

Music of Y. M. C. A. Open-Air Religious Service Heard in the Courtroom.

The defense today, in the trial of Mrs. Anna M. Bradley on charge of murdering former Senator Arthur Brown, devoted nearly all of its time to piling up evidence substantiating its claim of the defendant's innocence, namely, that she was insane at the moment she fired the fatal shots into Senator Brown's body. All of the witnesses on the stand during the morning were former friends of either Mrs. Bradley or of Senator Brown in Salt Lake City, and all of them testified to the idolatrous passion of the defendant for Brown.

Judge Henry W. Henderson, former law partner of Senator Brown, described numerous interviews with Mrs. Bradley, and he spoke of instances when her emotion would change in a twinkling. At one moment she would be dull, depressed and apparently in the deepest despair, and then in an instant, when she would seem to be reassured by her own thoughts that she was sane, she would become almost extravagantly gay and happy.

Albert R. Barnes, at present assistant attorney general of Utah and formerly a social acquaintance of Senator Brown & Henderson, testified to several meetings with Mrs. Bradley. He said he thought Mrs. Bradley was not insane on any other subject but the subject of Senator Brown, and he testified to her insanity on that subject.

Similar statements were made by Col. Samuel King, another friend of the former senator. Col. King said Mrs. Bradley seemed on the verge of hysteria when he told her he was trying to persuade Arthur Brown to give her up.

**Nearly Religious Meeting.**

By a peculiar accident a little band of Y. M. C. A. workers, who were holding open-air meetings throughout the city in connection with the big convention now in session, chose the southwest corner of the city hall park for one of their noon meetings today. It was yet half an hour before the recess of court, and the Y. M. C. A. band probably knew nothing about the trial in progress, such a short distance away, but the music seemed to send an added thrill of sadness through the courtroom, wherein were seated scores of witnesses, many of whom, since the terrible life story of the defendant has been told, have become her ardent sympathizers. Miss Bellman, an Ohio girl, who came to the open-air meeting, and there seemed peculiar significance to the sweetly plaintive notes as they sounded through the hall, said: "My God, what a tragedy! Lead, kindly light, onward, Christian soldier."

**May Hold Session Tomorrow.**

Albert R. Barnes, assistant attorney general of Utah and former assistant in the law office of Arthur Brown, resumed the witness stand at the opening of court this morning. Before the questioning of Mr. Barnes was begun counsel determined that the defense will not be concluded before the end of the trial, but will expedite the trial. All government witnesses to be used in rebuttal were accordingly excused